

IS IT KILODIKE GOLD?

THE OLD FIND IN INDIANA TRACED TO ITS SOURCE

Indiana Theory of an Ancient Gold Bearing Glacier From the Klondike Region. Brown County, Ind., Has Been Success-fully Worked For the Past Sixty Years.

News comes from Bean Blossom, Ind., that great activity has marked the recent operations in Brown county's goldfields. It is also added that at no time in the past has such success rewarded the labors of miners. Two men from Georgetown washed out quite a quantity along the banks of Salt creek, and a party from Brownstown, the county seat, are going to organize a company to buy up all the gold land and put in new machinery for the rapid and economical separation of the gold from dust at a gravel. The gold beater at Bean Blossom has more work than he can do and thinks of securing help from Indianapolis or Bloomington. Every one in Brown county, north of Weed Patch hill, seems to think the day of jubilee has come.

Sounds like a vagary does it not? The idea of gold in Indiana? And Bean Blossom, Salt creek, Weed Patch hill—they can be nothing but fancied creations of some imaginative writer. Yet these names are all mentioned in your atlas. Brown county lies south of Indianapolis and is cut across from east to west by a range of hills, the only considerable elevation between Canada and Kentucky. Bean Blossom is the name of a postoffice and town "north of the ridge," and there is a gold beater with a long established business in the place. Salt creek does flow down the north country, near the foot of the ridge, and Weed Patch hill is the highest peak in the range.

And there is gold in Brown county.

Of this there is no room for question.

More than one state geologist of Indiana has taken note of the fact, and Geologist Owen, with others, has recorded his opinion that the gold came down from the north in the glacial age and was deposited here to the north of the ridge in that period—perhaps centuries in duration—while the glacier, caught and lodged against the range of hills, melted at the bottom and deposited the soil it had dragged loose in the north-west country.

There is no easily discoverable gold south of the ridge. There is none anywhere else in Indiana or any of the region roundabout. The glacier which hid its treasures against this Brown county ridge no doubt had lost its last yellow dust before it reached the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee. Of course in every acre of ground it is probable some trace of gold may be found by chemistry. There is a trace of each mineral in all the minerals. But this Brown county soil—north of the ridge—is really so rich that a man may readily earn from \$1 to \$2 a day mining.

In the light of the recent northern discoveries it is curious to reflect that doubtless the glacier which made this Salt creek deposit must have gripped in its icy hands the original Klondike claim and have slowly carried it from the tributaries of the Yukon to the tributaries of the Wabash. There is no gold bearing quartz "north of the ridge," nor anywhere nearer than Colorado. There is nothing but the scattered flakes of free gold through the dark gravelly soil. But every woman and every girl child in Brown county has a ring or a pun or a brooch or a bracelet fashioned by the gold beater at Bean Blossom and of Brown county gold.

All that is the lighter marvel.

The notable thing is that every one "north of the ridge" expects a marvelous discovery; that the first thing in the child's consciousness is the probable imminence, the ultimate certainty, of "finding the gold." Smart youth may revise its views as to the wisdom of father, the justness of laws, the accuracy of history and the very divinity of Christ. But the youth of Brown county knows there is gold in the hills. Hard life may teach a skeptical doubt of better times, of greater ease "some day," of the railroad so often promised, so often expected in vain, but no adversity, however long drawn out, can dull the expectation of that glorious day when the gold shall be found—not found in these meager measures. The people believe there is a storehouse in the hills, bursting to bursting with mysterious gold, from which some traitor flakes slip down the streams. And some day the spring will be touched to the magnificent jerking of the people. And this is no new thing. Gold was discovered here before Marshall found it at Sutter's fort. Robert Dale Owen knew of it as early as 1851, as he mentions it in his letters, and belief in a greater treasure, still hidden, has existed from the first.

So it seems probable that the first of the Klondike gold was found on the slopes of the Brown county hills—Chicago Times Herald.

New Way to Light Matches.

A new and profitable Monday pastime among the young who frequent the vicinity of the Reading terminal in Philadelphia never fails to draw a large and interested crowd. One of the boys will light ten matches in an even row on the board asthet. The heads of the matches will point in one way and the matches are lit from each other. Then the boy will swing a pistol on the board and fire a shot at a piece of board.

So quickly the board is set afire that the boy will run away before the crowd can get near it.

The performance is well pleased that the gamins get considerably more than a dime for their trouble and skill—Philadelphian Press.

GASTRONOMIC EXCHANGE

A Queer Restaurant Where Waiters Blow in Their Tips.

"Any tips today?"

"Dollar eighty."

"What did you get out of the old fellow who ordered the \$7 dinner?"

"Only gave me 20 cents, and I worked two hours babying him."

Look out, boys, for a swell tall gent with gold glasses who's going the rounds and puts you off by saying he's short and will remember you next time.

These are bits of conversation heard in New York's queerest restaurant. "The Gastronomic Exchange" is its name. It is on Seventh avenue, and, according to the proprietor's printed card, it is "head-quarters for hotel employees, sup-ples managers, stewards, chef-head waiters, waiters, etc."

The manager caters especially to the patronage of cooks and waiters of the better class of restaurants and hotels in the city, men who are paid from \$20 to \$30 a month and gather in from \$1 to \$4 a day in tips. The establishment consists of a barroom and cafe on the ground floor and a restaurant on the floor above. The proprietor has been in the hotel and restaurant business for more than a quarter of a century and declares that, as a class, his present patrons are the most profitable he has ever had.

At any time of the day or night waiters of almost every nationality, waiters with smooth faces, waiters with mutton chop beards, waiters with pompadours and others with well oiled hair may be found drinking and dining in the Gastronomic Exchange. There were 46 there at one time last Monday evening. Most of them looked prosperous.

The absence of the white caps of the cooks and the aprons and jackets of the waiters makes a marked change in their appearance, and a stranger, not knowing the character of the resort, would with difficulty recognize among these well dressed men standing at the bar or sipping coffee and smoking at the tables the men whom he had been tipping after his meals.

Not all of the men have a prosperous appearance. Occasionally one is seen whose clothes are somewhat shabby. He belongs to the ranks of the unemployed, and he hangs about the restaurant in the hope of getting work, for, although the Gastronomic Exchange is not an employment bureau, so famous has it become that hotel and restaurant keepers of New York and neighboring cities seek their cooks and waiters there when they require help in a hurry.

In this queer restaurant the patrons talk shop as they eat, drink and play cards. It is a sort of cooks' and waiters' club. They talk of the advantages and disadvantages of their different places of employment, how easy or difficult their work is, the salaries they receive, above all, how liberal with tips the patrons of the different places are.

As might be expected, the waiters in the Gastronomic Exchange have most unenviable positions, and the lot of the cooks is even harder. They complain, and justly, that the patrons are a most exacting class.

It does not take the customers long to detect faults in the cooking and service, and they are not in the least backward in speaking about them.

A steak not done to a turn is promptly returned to the overworked cooks, with more minute instructions than were ever given by an ordinary diner.

One of the strangest features of the place is the tipping. The waiter patrons tip the waiters who serve them just as they themselves are tipped when they are at work.

New York Letter in St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Need the Moral.

So apportion your wants that your means may exceed them. With £100 a year I may need no man's help. I may at least have "my crust of bread and liberty." But with £5,000 a year I may dread a ring at my bell. I may have my tyrannical master in servants whose wages I cannot pay. My exile may be the fiat of the first long suffering man who enters a judgment against me. For the flesh that lies nearest my heart some Shylock may be dusting his scales and whetting his knife. Every man is needy who spends more than he has. No man is needy who spends less. I may so ill manage that with £5,000 a year I purchase the worst evils of poverty—terror and shame. I may so well manage my money that with £100 a year I purchase the best blessings of wealth, safety and respect. But we are not always in control of our purse.

Eggs and Milk.

Eggs poached in milk afford not

only a pleasant variety to the invader's menu, but the dish, besides,

offers a slight increase in nourishment over the usual way. The milk should come to the scalding point,

when the egg is dropped in and cooked as if in water. A little of the hot milk is poured over the toast to soften it before the egg is slipped on.—New York Post.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size tasteless efficient though. As we have
**Hood's
Pills**
said. You never know you have taken a pill until it is all over."—See C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BARNATO IN THE COMMUNE.

How the Diamond King Saved the Bank of France.

A writer of stories about Barney Barnato says, in the Philadelphia Bulletin, that there is a circumstantially accurate account of his presence in Paris during the commune of 1871. In the bitter break up of all social fabric he found his capacities of a paying order. For there is little doubt that his was the craft that enabled the shrewder communards to realize the money needed to supply the needs of war.

One day, during the gloom and stress of the government siege, the president of the Bank of France was confronted by an unkempt mob. The demand was explicit. They wanted all the gold in the bank's vaults. The spokesman flourished a bloody saber and the mob accentuated the demand by all sorts of ferocious threats. It was in the height of this melee that a man who had been counseling the financial deputy of the commune rode up, adorned by a red sash and other insignia of the terrorists. He made his way through the vociferous throng and handed the governor of the bank a large envelope. While the official was reading it the besashed emissary turned to the clamoring nomads and, in a tongue unknown to the officials and probably to many of the mob, addressed them a few sentences. A singular event followed. A dozen of the ringleaders at once began haranguing the rioters. In a few minutes every one of them withdrew. The besashed personage remained in consultation with the governor and when it was ended withdrew. An hour later six covered wagons came to the bank and were laden with bags such as the bank always makes use of in transporting specie.

When Barnato appeared as the diamond king in South Africa, a score of the communards, who had fled from France, were in exile in the region where Barnato had cornered the mines. One day in the plenitude of his affluence he was waylaid, riding in the Rand, by a company of miners. One of them, by a few words, succeeded in gaining his private ear. This man was known as the most ferocious of the blood-thirsty gang who had taken part in the killing of the hostages in La Roquette. He recognized Barnato as the emissary sent by the commune to the Bank of France, and the knowledge enabled him to get in on the ground floor of the diamond deal. The tale goes on to tell that Barnato, who figured as Felix Barnette, had fallen desperately in love with a figure in the Folies Bergere just as the war of 1870 broke out; that he had lingered in Paris, became a member of one of the "Red" societies, exploited the ardent patriotism of his coworkers and succeeded in getting several millions of the cash he had forced from the Bank of France. The tale, whether true or not, is by no means so improbable as the actual facts known in the man's mastery of the African diamond yields, for to do that he was forced to put himself against such schemers as Cecil Rhodes and to contend with the "dour" shiftness of the Boers, and particularly with that astute old fox Uncle Kruger.

The herd of European bisons protected by the czars of Russia in the forest of Bialoweski, Lithuania, numbered 1,900 in 1856, but is now reduced to 500 and shows no sign of increase. The dwindling of the herd is ascribed to inbreeding, due to the confined area of the reservation.

The King of Siam's Name.

I met a man who looked distraught, His hair and dress disheveled, While in a hotel patch strange of words Persistently he reviled.

"Sonditch," he cried, "Patindir Ra, Parama Chad Mabronse, Parmandurum Ranga Phra Fabuo Chua Wongse."

"Warakthara Muak Chak Purusamit Parabut Ruyad Debiak Chalalongkorn Ra Hua!"

But here I stopped the breathless man, I own not great caring To longer hear what seemed to be More oriental swearing.

"Swearing," he cried. "Indeed you're wrong."

You ill advised inquirer I'm only rattling on the names Of our last royal visitors."

"Ganesha Phra," he recommended.

"Chomkham—But when we went to press He hadn't nearly finished."

—London Truth

Eternal Vigilance

Is the price of perfect health. Watch carefully the first symptom of impure blood. Cure boils, pimples, tumors and scrofula by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Drive away the pains and aches of rheumatism, malaria and stomach troubles, steady your nerves and overcome that tired feeling by taking the same great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family

medicine and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

BONFIELD, ILL., Aug. 14, 1895.

"I am subject to Cramps and Colic, and have used many remedies, but find Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure beats them all. W. L. YEART."

H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main

and North streets.

WHAT CURED HIM.

The Story of a Man Who Had Asthma as a Lifetime.

"No," said the Texan, "I have had a hand in a hangin' for a long time, and the Lord forgives me for what I have had to do with them. I won't do it again."

You must be contemplating a removal to the effete intellectual of Boston," remarked a reporter.

"No. You see, it was this way," said the Texan seriously. "Long about five years ago in August, and it was hotter'n hell, Phil Sheridan in Texas that year, me and four or five of the boys come across a peaked lookin' feller one day with a host that we known didn't belong to him. We stopped him very polite and ast him where he got it, and he said he was a stranger there and had nothing but a wagon about seven mule back and off the road with a dead hoss hitched to it and a sick little gal in it likely to die, and he was out seemin' he couldn't find a doctor or a woman or somebody to do somethin' for the little gal was all he had on earth and he couldn't stand to have her die like that. He told us he had picked up the hoss we found him ridin' because he was not able to walk fast enough and wouldn't we fer God's sake tell him where he could find somebody to see the little gal and then if we wanted to square him up with Texas fer takin' the hoss he wouldn't have a word to say."

"Well, we had heard that kind of a story many a time, and the first one that had been spread out before us saved the man's life and lost us a hoss and a subscription for the sufferers that we took up, and we had learned a lesson. So when this chap give us a racket like that we give him seven minutes fer pra'r and swing him up."

"That was the end of it fer the present, but about a month after that me and one of the boys happened to be ridin' along the road where that feller told us about his little gal, and we seen somethin' that I reckon I won't fergit if I live to be a thousand years old. There was only a ramshackle old wagon with a skeleton of a horse in the shafts, and layin' on some old rags in the wagon was the little bones of a child, all picket clean and white by the buzzard, just like the hoss was."

"I kinder choked up when I seen that, and my pardner done the same, and while I was standin' there thinkin' he reached down under the side of the wagon bed and picked up a ship of paper pinned to the wood. It was wrote on with a lead pencil and was mighty near faded out, but what was left was this—" taking from his pocket very carefully a silver box, from which he took a small and crumpled sheet of paper bearing upon it the line, in a child's hand, "Dere pa i cant wate no longer for you to cum. Because I—" "That was all there was to it," he concluded, "and then me and my pardner looked at each other and never said a word. There was a big funeral for the little gal and her pa and the poor old hoss that died in the harness, but it'll take a good deal more'n any funeral to set me straight with myself and put my feelin's like they was before I found them bones and this little scrap of writin' And I don't feel the same about swingin' a man up fer stealin' a hoss, neither."

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The Lima Times-Democrat

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Worthy Issue
LIMA
TIMES
DEMOCRAT



STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,
HORACE L. CHAPMAN,
of Jackson county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
MELVILLE SHAW,
of Ashtabula county.

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN T. SPRIGGS,
of Monroe county.

For Attorney General,
WILLIAM H. DORE,
of Seneca county.

For Treasurer,
JAMES F. WILSON,
of Trumbull county.

For Member Board of Public Works,
PETE H. DEGNON,
of Lucas county.

For School Commissioner,
M. E. HARD,
of Columbian county.

For State Senators,
WM. G. EBOEIN,
WM. F. DECKER.

For Representative,
CHAS. H. ADKINS.

For County Treasurer,
AUGUST G. LUTZ.

For Sheriff,
R. A. BOGART.

For County Surveyor,
J. C. CRONLEY.

For Commissioner,
GEORGE D. KANAWH.

For Coroner,
D. E. G. BURTON.

For Infirmary Director
I. B. STEMM.

The way the advance in the prices of various commodities is affecting the majority of the people in the country is that those who receive no increase either in their wages or in the hours of their employment are compelled by the inexorable laws of trade to pay more out of their scanty supply of money for all that they buy to supply their families with the necessities of life. The Republican press claims that McKinley and the Dingley bill are responsible for the advance in values of wheat, corn, &c. Will they also claim that the same causes are responsible for the increased cost of living to those of the laboring class who are so poorly able to bear the increase? It is an undisputable fact that necessities of life are mounting the price ladder in the exact proportion that wheat and farm products are climbing in value. The retail dealers have been readjusting

The dingley law falls off a few hundred thousands daily in receipts as compared with expenditures. As a revenue raiser it is a howling farce.

Has anyone heard of a single instance in which the wage-workers wages have been raised to keep pace with the rise in the price of bread?

A reporter in Cleveland asked Hanna's president "If prosperity had come?" "Are your merchants?" was the wise reply. Why not ask Dick and the loan department?

Farmers are not fools. They know more about why wheat is up than a lot of wise Republican editors, who sit in their somber sanctums and credit everything good to the Dingley bill, from the short crop in Europe to the discovery of gold in Alaska. Will some of our astute Republican contemporaries kindly explain what will keep up the price of wheat next year if the crop of Europe is normal?

their price lists in order to protect themselves against the new condition of things, and the consumer must now pay more for his goods.

Flour is the basis of the readjustment and its higher price, traces of course, directly back to the jump in the wheat market. Every cent that wheat has advanced in the quotations has meant an advance of 5 cents on a barrel of flour. The ratio in which flour has been marked up is that which also rules in the changed prices of all preparations made from wheat.

Cold figures bring the application better to the understanding of the consumer, upon whom the burden of prosperity will fall. From this time on flour that has been selling from \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel will command upward of \$6. None of the high grades of flour can henceforth be bought under \$5.75.

On a percentage estimate all cereal goods, the most essential from a provision standpoint, have been marked up 25 and 35 per cent. in the last three months. In some cases the increase has been gradual, in others it has come abruptly inside of two or three weeks. Wheat goods have naturally experienced the extreme of sedateness.

The grocery products of corn and oats have nevertheless climbed upward to nearly the same limiting per cent., though the time taken has been longer.

The food necessities of life are, fortunately for the poor—who at the conservative estimate of dealers themselves will not receive the benefit of better times for at least a year yet—nearly all domestic products. Had tariff and the business man's prosperity come together the lot of the city consumer at this particular moment would be one of worse than hard times severity. Coffee and tea remain at practically the old prices, but sugar is again entitled to take place among the luxuries.

A blow that comes perhaps hardest of all to the small householder is the price of potatoes. Wholesalers are buying the tubers at 55 cents a bushel to the car load, and in turn disposing of them to the retailers at an average of 65 cents a bushel. The one who eats is paying 20 cents a peck, 80 cents a bushel, or is going hungry. A year ago at this time the highest retail price commanded was 25 cents a bushel. The local crop in this county was almost entirely destroyed by the potato bug, and many dealers are now selling Missouri and Kentucky potatoes. Of course the Republican papers will try to deprive the potato bug of the credit of the advance, and will claim that McKinley, Hanna and the Dingley bill caused it. What will they say when the laborer comes up and asks where his share in the prosperity comes, when he gets no more per day for his labor, and no more hours of employment and yet is compelled to pay two hundred per cent. more for his food?

"I will carry Ohio."—M. Hanna. The Republican party is not in this contest.

Marcus Hanna has more money for Populists in 1897 than he had for Foraker in 1889.

McKinley forgot to tell us about the "home market" during his recent electioneering tour for Hanna in Ohio.

The Honorable Charles Micawber Grosvenor says there was nothing wrong about Dick's check, except being caught.

Colonel Conger's letter opened Hanna's campaign with a loud report that made the blood curdle in your Uncle Marcus' heart.

There are 19,000 starving and needy miners and families in Ohio, according to the report of Bushnell's mine inspectors. This is prosperity.

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A GRAND CHORUS

Will Be the Opening of Democratic Campaign.

Shorts Will Go Up from Every School District in the State For Free and Unintended Contraception of Silver.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Democratic state committee has held an important session today with Hon. H. L. Chapman. The campaign committee fixed upon September 23 as the day for opening the campaign with speaking in every school district in the state. A meeting of all free silver orators will be held in Columbus at the Southern hotel on September 10 at 3 p. m., which all the advocates of free silver have been invited to attend, to outline the plan of campaign.

The 23d day of September has been selected as the anniversary of the day, September 23, 1789, when the three militiamen, Van Wert, Pauding and Williams, arrested Major Andre, the British officer, which was found with Benedict Arnold's first intimation agreement in his boots, refusing a bribe of \$50,000. The following appeal has been issued by the finance committee:

"To the People of Ohio: 'Fidelis, Amo Patriae Vincit'—Fidelity, love of country conquers.'

"We have entered upon a campaign in the state of Ohio which will terminate with the election on the first Tuesday in November. The result will be far-reaching in its consequences in determining the great financial questions which are now agitating the people, and which have brought so much suffering and distress to all classes. As the finance committee, we wish to present an appeal to the people of the state, and ask the co-operation of all men, of whatever political creed, who believe in the justness of our cause.

"We are without means to confront the bold, defiant and desperate methods of a 'foe' with an unlimited corruption fund. There is a defiant purpose of debauching the state of Ohio and beating the will of the people. This committee has no such fund at its command; it would not use it for such purposes. Money, however, is necessary to distribute literature, to organize our forces and to place our speakers in the field, so that a campaign of education may be conducted to a successful close. We, therefore, ask every citizen in the state, every mother, every wife, every child, who can contribute 10 cents to this cause, to do so."

"The 23d day of September has been fixed upon by the Democratic state executive committee as the day for opening the campaign for the cause of free silver. This is the day that is historic in the annals of our country. On the 23d day of September, 1789, three men, of the common people, upon the banks of the Hudson river, arrested a British officer who had bribed Benedict Arnold to betray his country. Major Andre attempted to bribe these poor militiamen by offering them 10,000 guineas, \$50,000 in British gold. They replied: 'We are Americans' and refused the bribe; thus establishing an example of patriotism and love of country which will appeal to all honest free men while our glorious institutions exist and our liberties are preserved.

"By their patriotic action they defeated the first international agreement that was ever attempted by the British government in bribing and corrupting an American officer. The names of these men are Pauding, Van Wert and Williams. Three counties in the state of Ohio are named in honor of these heroes.

"Upon this day every man who is capable of lifting his voice for honest government and the people's money will be invited to appear at the place designated and recite this story of patriotism and virtue and arouse the people to the danger that confronts us in the contest that is now going on. The chairman of the executive committee in your county will designate committees of patriotic men and women who will receive contributions of any amount from all who desire to give.

"These contributions, with the name of each donor, will be forwarded by the executive committeemen or persons designated by him, to Mr. George J. Karp, secretary of the Democratic state executive committee, at Columbus, Ohio. A letter of acknowledgement will be sent to each donor. If every citizen who voted for William J. Bryan last year will contribute the small sum of 10 cents it would enable your committee to bear the burdens and expenses of this campaign and conduct this fight to a victorious end.

"We know there will be a disposition on the part of our enemies to 'sneer' at us for making this appeal, but we are doing it in the cause of humanity and the people of our country, and the best rebuke that can be administered to them is for every citizen to aid in making this appeal successful. We trust those who are designated to speak upon the 23d day of September will study the history and incidents of the capture of Major Andre, and recall to the minds of the people the patriotism and virtues of Pauding, Van Wert and Williams, and thus rouse a spirit of patriotism among the people that needs to be revived. By doing so we can teach a desperate political foe that a free people in times

of peace will not willingly surrender the right of franchise or permit the voice of freemen to be defeated at the polls by corrupt methods. We trust that the Democratic executive committee will use every endeavor to make the raising of this fund successful. Respectfully submitted,

"H. J. WARNER,
LEO. EBBERT,
H. B. DUNBAR,
Finance Committee State Democratic Executive Committee."

To the Members of the People's Party of Ohio.

You are no doubt familiar with the details of my testimony laid before the investigating committee of the People's party at its convention in Columbus. You have no doubt also noticed that the majority of said committee refused to publish any part of said testimony, and it devolved upon the minority to give to the world the facts in an attempt to betray the People's cause through me and others. What I did in this matter was done with the knowledge and consent of leading Presidents of the state, and Mark Hanna has now in an interview with a Cleveland Recorder reporter admitted that it was a trap laid for his secretary into which he fell.

You who have known me since 1872 when I labored for the election of William Allen for governor of our state on a finance reform platform and in opposition to bonds and national banks, and who know how in 1876 I left the Democratic party because in its national platform it laughed at our "Ohio idea," know that I have since that time given my time, money and whatever talents I may have possessed to the cause of financial reform. "The Old Guard" knows well how I have ever since then fought every attempt at fusion, and usually with success. I helped to create the People's party at Cincinnati in '91, attended our first convention at Springfield and have since then been for two years its secretary and two years its chairman. You have also twice honored me with the appointment of national committeeman from this state at Omaha in '92 and at St. Louis in '96. My whole life is wrapped up in the success of the people's cause, and while there are many wrongs which need righting, the financial policy is the greatest of all evils, and must be righted first so that our people may come into funds, through employment or sale of their products, which will enable them to more successfully attack the other reforms necessary. Millions of our people entirely out of employment, millions more laboring for barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, are not in a position to make a fight all along the line at once, and it is the duty of a good general to mass his forces and assault the enemy at his weakest point. I believe that the great majority of the toilers of this nation are patriotic and are ready and willing to perpetuate a republican form of government. I also believe that they see that in the past they have been misled to free themselves from that obnoxious and dangerous element in our republic. I believe they are also recognizing the fact that it has always been plutocracy's aim to keep the people divided as much as possible, and that now they are ready to unite and overthrow the common enemy.

Believing this to be true, I urge my friends, and the friends of financial reform to support the Democratic state and legislative ticket in this state this fall, so that we send a true representative of the people to the United States senate and have an organization for '98 which will elect congressmen of the people, by and for the people.

"By their patriotic action they defeated the first international agreement that was ever attempted by the British government in bribing and corrupting an American officer. The names of these men are Pauding, Van Wert and Williams. Three counties in the state of Ohio are named in honor of these heroes.

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NEW SECRETARY

For the Local Y. M. C. A. Comes From Jersey City.

IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

By His Former Associates and the Friends of Jersey City—is Now Installed in His New Home and Has Assumed His Duties.

W. C. Pawley, the new local secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association, who arrived in the city Sunday morning, has become permanently installed in this, his new home, and has assumed the duties of his new office. The following account of his farewell at Jersey City, published in the *Newark* of that city, is certainly sufficient recommendation for the new secretary:

The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association were filled last night, when "farewell" was said to secretary Pawley, who leaves here for Lima, Ohio. Following an ovation by the Y. M. C. A. Philharmonic Orchestra, the Rev. James L. Hill, D. D., pastor in charge of the union services, led in prayer. George M. Geisel, the chairman, then spoke of the work of secretary Pawley during his two years of service in Jersey City, and also spoke in a very pleasant manner of Mr. Lucas' past work, wishing him success in his work here.

Following this Mr. Pawley replied in a fitting way to the kind words of the speaker. Mr. Lucas, state secretary, paid a tribute to the retiring secretary's work and worth, outlined some plans for the future, and spoke in a hopeful and encouraging way of the coming work of the association in Jersey City. Elkanah Drake, of Newark, for seventeen years chairman of the state committee, spoke in an affectionate manner of the outgoing and incoming workers, and asked for the support of the members and directors. Mr. J. J. Butler sang a witty song and was recalled. He sang again in a pleasant manner.

Mr. A. B. Clements, assistant state secretary, spoke in behalf of the secretaries of the state, giving words of cheer to the old and new secretaries, and vice president Rochet made some pointed, practical remarks.

Then Mr. H. Louderbough spoke of secretary Pawley's courage in coming to Jersey City and of his successful work while here, and read a letter of commendation prepared by the executive for the directors of the association, and handed it to Mr. Pawley.

Continuing, he said: "We might have watched him more closely than we have. He would bear watching." Then taking from his pocket a handsome gold watch, he continued, "Mr. Pawley, you can now 'watch this!'

Mr. Pawley was taken completely by surprise, and could only reply in a few modest words. The Rev. James L. Hill brought the occasion to a fitting close by a few eloquent and practical remarks and words of hope for the future. "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was sung by all, and an informal reception followed. This is the text of the letter given secretary Pawley.

JERSEY CITY, N. Y., Aug. 30, '97.
W. C. Pawley, Esq., General Secretary:

DEAR SIR:—The directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City desire to express to you their endorsement and approval of your services in behalf of our association during the past two years.

Your efforts to assist and advise us, under discouraging conditions, have been unremitting. The association had been laboring under a growing debt when you came with us, owing to the limited support given by the public, which at times was insufficient to meet even the salary budget.

We desire to thank you for your faithful and effective services rendered under such conditions, and trust as you now go from us to a new field, that you may meet in your future work the success we believe you deserve.

By authority of the directors.

H. LOUDERBOUGH,
G. C. ROCHAT,
EARLE INSLEY.

Of the Executive Committee.

The back case of the watch presented is engraved as follows: "Presented to General Secretary W. C. Pawley by the directors and members of the Y. M. C. A., Jersey City, N. J., August 30, 1897."

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STACKING FODDER

A plan described for which many advantages are claimed.

There are various ways of stacking corn fodder. A writer in the Ohio Farmer gives an illustrated description of his method. He writes:

I begin the stack the same as a shock—that is, by standing bundles almost perpendicularly on the ground, butts down and tops pressed together. I can save in this way placing the bundles close together until the shock, or prospective stack, is about 12 feet in dia-



STACK OF CORN FODDER

eter at the base (ground). This usually requires 50 or 60 bundles. Next, instead of getting up on this shock, or stack bottom, and having some one pitch the bundles to me while I lay them down horizontally, as is usually done, I remain on the ground and continue these till the last bundle is placed, when a ladder is leaned against the stack and the top tied.

I begin the toping out process by grasping a bundle with both hands and lifting it, say, three feet from the ground—laying or, more properly speaking, standing—it on one of the bundles of the last or outside course of shock or stack bottom. I continue in this way, walking around the stack and placing bundles "side by side," until I come around to the starting place. This completes the first elevated course. The butts of this course being about three feet from the ground, brings them to a point about where the bundles underneath are tied. See cut.

The bundles for the next or second elevated course are placed in order by means of a two-tined pitchfork. The butts of this course are about six feet from the ground, and, like the butts of the first elevated course, come to about the middle of the bundles underneath.

The butts of the third or last course, consisting of, say, eight or ten bundles, are placed about nine feet from the ground. This makes a stack about 14 feet in height. When the last course is placed in order, the top of the stack is securely tied in two places—one within a foot or two of the extreme top and the other around the butts of the top course.

Two men are not required to put up this kind of a stack. I built ten such stacks this year myself without any assistance. I put in about 120 bundles in a stack.

In stacking in this way there are no bundles lying down with butts sticking outward, as in stacks as usually built. They all stand up in an almost perpendicular form—butts down, tops up. The bundles having so much "pitch" they shed the water perfectly.

In feeding from such a stack I begin with the ground course, as the bundles may be easily pulled out. The top bundles remain untouched till the last, thus leaving no part of the stack exposed to the weather.

I adopted this plan three or four years ago and like it quite well. Its advantages are: (1) The bundles having so much pitch they shed the water completely. (2) In feeding therefrom the bottom bundles are fed first and the top left to protect the stack till the last. (3) One man can take the bundles from the wagon and construct such a stack.

A Simple Plan.

A pail of water or milk set out upon the ground for a calf, sheep, cow or horse is quite liable to be tipped over by the animals and the water spilled. A simple plan suggested in The Farm Journal is to have a sharpened stick and drive it down beside the pail, in side the pail, whenever the pail is set out with water in it.

Winter Grain After Oats

The oat crop ripens later than other small grains. It therefore gives less time to prepare the seed bed from its stubble for sowing either wheat or rye. Yet if the land is plowed as soon as the grain is off, and the field is immediately harrowed and rolled so as to preserve its moisture a good seed bed may be made. Oat stubble is soft and rots quickly when buried in moist soil. There is another objection to sowing wheat after oats in the fact that both are exhaustive, especially of mineral fertility. But a dressing of 150 pounds of standard phosphate will replace what the oat crop has removed, and on moist land secure a better wheat crop on the stubble than could be made on a summer fallow without the phosphate. —American Cultivator.

SHOCK THRASHING

Does It Pay to Thrash Grain Out of the Shock?

A question has been asked in the western section as to: Does it pay to thrash grain out of the shock? This question like most others that are asked usually has two sides much depending on the kind of grain when you wish to market the grain, etc. Several Kansas farmers have answered the question in the Indicator. All but one gave preference to thrashing from the stack, although conceding some advantages in thrashing from the shock. The dissenting one said:

Wheat should be thrashed from the shock the first time it is dry enough after it is put into the shock. By thrashing from the shock we avoid the expense of stacking. The idea is that grain must go through a sweat in the stack in order to save it is not well sustained. I have thrashed wheat from the shock and kept it two years without its heating or deteriorating in the least. One advantage the farmers in the southern part of the wheat belt have in thrashing from the shock is that they are enabled to place their grain on the market at a time when the previous crop has mostly disappeared. The farmer who thrashes from the shock can usually change work with his neighbor and thus avoid any great expense on account of the extra force that is made necessary when grain is thrashed from the stack, and then the field is cleared at once and the farmer at liberty to plow, or it can be pastured.

In the Iowa Homestead this question has recently been answered by 23 correspondents representing the states of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas and Wisconsin. The opinion of the majority seems to be that it does not pay to thrash out of the shock. The man who cannot build a stack so it will keep will find that it pays him to thrash out of the shock, while the farmer who can build a good stack may find that stacking pays him and be of the opposite opinion.

There are conditions that may make it favorable to thrash out of the shock. If the entire neighborhood is thrashing out of the shock, it may be well for you to, or you may not get help when you wish to thrash. There is a great deal of loss in leaving the grain out in the shock while waiting for a machine, and thrashing out of the shock sometimes prevents a neighbor, who has to help others thrash, from stacking. There is only one safe way to thrash out of the shock, and that is by the whole neighborhood organizing into a club. All are to thrash out of the shock. The machine is to begin at one place and each time go to the next nearest neighbor until they are all through. All go with the machine until done.

A Colorado correspondent by the name of Orange Judd Farmer says, "After dry grain in the shocks three weeks wheat may be thrashed and marketed at once, as it does not go through a sweat."

Seeding of Wheat.

With the exception of localities where the Hessian fly is troublesome there is almost everything to command early seeding of wheat. Of course the word early is used in a relative sense, and in different sections of our country perhaps the range would be from Sept 1 to Oct 20. "I should call Oct 1 early seeding for this section," writes J. M. Rice from Oklahoma to The Farm, Field and Fireside. Following are additional extracts from his letter:

Experiments have shown that there is practically no difference with us in yield from seedings made between Sept 20 and Oct 10. After this date, if the season is favorable, there will be no difference for a month later, but if unfavorable the earlier seedings will be best. With our open winter it is possible that seedings even as late as June may yield as well as any, but at least three out of the six years have shown that the chances are not so favorable. It is quite often impossible to complete seeding before December, and there is a probability that a fair crop can be had, but where it can be done, the earlier seeding should be made. Farther north there is not so much choice as to time and the earlier dates must be used.

Joseph Jefferson says there are only two things in modern life of which the American people know nothing—the editorial sanctum of a daily paper and the greenroom of a theater.

NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

The derivation of the names of the months is as follows:

January—The Latin Janus presided over the beginning of everything, hence the first month of the year was called after him.

February—The Roman festival February was held on the 14th day of this month in honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility.

March—Named from the Roman god of war, Mars.

April—Latin Aprilis, probably derived from asperire, to open, because spring generally begins and the buds open in this month.

May—Latin Maius, probably derived from Maia, a feminine divinity worshipped at Rome on the 1st day of this month.

June—Juno, a Roman divinity worshipped as the queen of heaven.

July (Julius)—Julius Caesar was born in this month.

August—Named by the Emperor Augustus Caesar, B. C. 30, after himself, as he regarded it a lucky month, being that in which he gained several victories.

September (septem, or 7)—September was the seventh month in the old Roman calendar.

October (octo, or 8)—Eighth month of the old Roman year.

November (novem, or 9)—November was the ninth month in the old Roman year.

December (decem, or 10)—December was the tenth month of the early Roman year. About the 21st of this month the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn and forms the winter solstice.

STAGE GLINTS.

Kate Claxton has joined the Vandilians.

Nance O'Neill will essay Magda next season in Sunderman's play, "Herath."

There is a fat woman in "The Whirl of the Town" weighing 426 pounds. They call her "A Lady of Quantity."

The management of "Two Little Vagrants" has engaged Miss Mildred Holland to play the little hero, Fan Fan.

Julia Marlowe has written that a young English actor named Kendrick has been engaged to play leading roles with her.

Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, Mr. Nat C. Goodwin will return to the United States to fulfill his contracts.

Otis Skinner has a new romantic comedy which he will present the coming season that as yet has not been christened.

Henry J. Sayres, composer of "Tara ra Boom de ay," which made Lotte Collins famous, has written most of the music for "The Good Mr. Best."

Mme. Alexandra Viarda, a Polish actress celebrated on the continent, will make her first appearance in America at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York city, Nov. 29.

Mr. Charles Frohman's production of "The Little Minister" will be the first presentation of that piece on any stage. It will be produced with Maude Adams in the role of Lady Babbie.

Joseph Jefferson says there are only two things in modern life of which the American people know nothing—the editorial sanctum of a daily paper and the greenroom of a theater.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Tobolsk, Siberia, claims to be the oldest inhabited place in the world.

The old Romans began every banquet with eggs and ended it with apples.

Sparkling champagne was the discovery of Petrus Perignon, a monk who died in 1710.

The population of Dublin has decreased within the last 40 years from 261,000 to 245,000.

Frogs have been raining down in thick showers on Bizerta, in Tunis. The largest were the size of a man's thumb.

With a two handed sword Godfrey of Bouillon, at the siege of Antioch, cut a Turk into halves from the shoulder to the hip.

In making up their profit and loss account it is said the Paristian warehouses have to allow for thefts, and that this item is the most important one with some of the larger houses.

A farmer living near Mapleton, Me., declares that his horse always stops at a certain point in the road for him to get a switch, after which the beast starts off for town at a rapid gait.

According to the Chinese, playing cards were invented in China in 1120, and Lem Ho, who was reigning at that time, devised them for the entertainment of his wives. The Puritans called playing cards the "devil's picture book."

NOVELTIES

Artistic paperweights are furnished in tortoise shell racks enriched with silver gilt mountings.

Among the many conveniences designed for travelers are leather cases for collars and cuffs.

Openwork stands of silver for vase line bottles are included now with necessary toilet articles.

Gilt paperweights with a watch in the center afford two distinct conveniences in one ornamental object.

The fine de steclo dressing bag for travelers is in genuine alligator skin, completely fitted with silver and cut glass toilet requisites. —Jeweler's Circular.

SAVINGS

Doctor's Bills.

Families in the country should always keep Brazilian Balm on hand. It is the doctor in the house, always ready and reliable. For colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, asthma, pleurisy, rheumatism, constipation, female troubles, and all kinds of fevers it acts like magic, and saves many a doctor's bill and many a long sickness.

DANGEROUS DRINKING WATER

Death lurks in impure water. It breeds disease, often in epidemic form.

The first symptoms is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are checked by taking Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. H. F. Wortham & Co., Main and North streets.



THERE is a right way to paint and a wrong way. The right way is to have the best paint—Pure White Lead (see list of genuine brands) and Linseed Oil—applied by a practical painter. The wrong way is to get some mixture about which you know nothing and apply it yourself or have some inexperienced, irresponsible person do it.

FREE

Agents of the C. H. & D. Co. will send you a sample of Pure White Lead and a sample of Linseed Oil, and a sample of each of the different types of paint used in painting.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cor. 7th St. and Freeman Ave., Cincinnati.

CURIOUS INSECT.

A Butterfly That Enjoys Only Five Hours of Life.

It is in August that the naturalists observe the marvelous insect which is born, reproduces and dies in the period of a single night, on the banks of the Marne, of the Seine, and of the Rhine.

It is the ephemera of which Sirammar dam has written and which is spoken of in Aristotle.

The life of this insect does not last beyond four or five hours. It dies toward 11 o'clock in the evening, after taking the form of a butterfly about six hours after midday. It is true, however, that before taking this form it has lived three years in that of a worm, which keeps always near the border of water in the holes which it makes in the mud.

The change of this worm in the water to an ephemera which flies so suddenly that one has not the time to see it. If one takes the worm in the water, the hand cannot be taken away before the change is made unless by pressing the worm slightly in the region of the chest. By this means it can be taken from the water before the change takes place.

The ephemera, after leaving the water, seeks a place where it can digest itself of a fine membrane or veil, which entirely covers it. This second change takes place in the air.

The ephemera assists itself with the point of its little nails as firmly as it can. It makes a movement similar to that of a shiver, then the skin on the middle of the back breaks apart, the wings slip out of their sheath, as we sometimes take off our gloves by turning them inside out. After this stripping the ephemera begins to fly. Some times it holds itself straight up on the surface of the water on the end of its tail, flapping its wings one against the other. It takes no nourishment in the five or six hours which are the limit of its life. It seems to have been formed but to multiply, for it does not leave its state of a worm until it is ready to deposit its eggs, and it dies as soon as they are deposited.

In three days' time one sees appear and die all species of ephemera. They last sometimes until the fifth day, for the reason that some malady has affected some of them and prevents them from changing at the same time as the others. —Exchange.

Avoiding Risks.

Gladys—Papa's going to give us a check at the wedding instead of a papa suit, Tom.

Tom—All right. We'll have the cere mony at high noon, then instead of at 4 o'clock.

Gladys—Why what for, dear?

Tom—Bank's close at 3—Detroit Free Press.

THE PROPER WAY

Laurie—I get nervous when trying to pass through a crowd.

Felicie—It is no trouble if you know just how. All one has to do is to walk one's self until the pedestrian gets so scared he can't move and then he is as easy to pass as a post.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ROUGH ON THE UNMARRIED

The North Frisians are very unmerciful to people who don't marry. One of their legends says that after death old maidens are doomed to cut stars out of the sun when it has sunk below the horizon and the



When we read of a mother who leaves her newborn babe shivering on a door step unguarded from the elements, and to suffer at the mercy of strangers, we wonder at her cold heart and lack of mother love. There are other ways than the destruction of exposing a child to a life of suffering. The mother who through ignorance and neglect of the health and vigor of the organs that make motherhood possible, brings to the world a sick and puny child is at fault for the life of suffering to which it is condemned. If a woman would have healthy, robust, happy children with bright futures, she must take proper care of her family.

The best of all medicines for women is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly and only on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. It makes them strong and healthy, prepared for wifehood and motherhood. Taken during the expectant period it relieves the usual discomforts and makes it a coming easy and almost painless. It gives a robust, healthy newcomer ample natural nourishment. Over 10,000 women have testified to its merits over their signatures. All good druggists sell it.

Mrs. Ursula Dunham, of Sisterville, Tyler Co., Va., writes: "My baby now is nearly a year old. She is strong and healthy, and has never had any local weakness. I could not stand up enough to wash the dishes. In September I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, took three bottles and has cured me. I can do all my work."

If constipation was

as painful like a tooth-ache, sickness would

a very great extent be a thing of the past. If it

was painful, as it is, it would be a great

discomfort, and a long train of disasters

it is responsible would cease to exist. But

unfortunately constipation is the easiest to neg-

lect of all sickness-breeding conditions. A resort

to the right remedy will put from day to day

the pain away, and the

headache powder that gives but temporary

relief is used. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets

are a prompt and permanent cure

for constipation. They cause no pain and

no trouble. Druggists

will them and sell nothing

but that is "just as good."

Pellets.

ERIE

Railroad

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JUNE 21, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 1, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 2, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 3, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 4, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 5, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 6, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 7, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 8, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 9, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 10, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 11, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 12, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 13, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 14, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 15, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 16, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 17, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 18, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 19, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 20, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 21, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 22, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 23, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 24, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 25, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 26, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 27, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 28, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 29, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 30, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 31, 1897

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 1, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 2, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 3, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 4, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 5, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 6, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 7, 1898

FROM LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINING.

TIME CARD IN ERS.

JULY 8, 1898

THE

**METELLUS
THOMSON
DRY GOODS CO.**

NEW STORE.

Fall Dress Goods.

Elegance coupled with economy pervades the stock. Richness roams through the grades from 25c to \$3.50 a yard. A grand offering of new Fall English and French Dress Goods for your selection.

**Ladies' Fall Suits
And Walking Sets.**

They say that nowhere in Lima can an equal assortment be seen. All the new and latest styles. A roomfull of the cheeriest Hats that you ever dreamed of on view to-morrow.

**New Fall
Cloaks and Capes.**

Just arrived.—Our new Cloaks. A stock of every sort where the variety is practically boundless and the quantities so great that no need is skipped.

Ribbons.

An Autumn Harvest of New Fall Ribbons. The brightest, freshest and most seasonable Ribbons. Fashion Favorites from the whole realm of ribbons, and in every instance prices are less than other stores.

**New Fall Gloves.
The Empress.**

Just arrived. Two clasp, Fall and Winter Kid Gloves, for women. Every wanted shade. Such a selection of new and beautiful colors you never saw elsewhere in Lima.

BIFF! BANG!

**The Forakerites Strike Back
at Fat Marcus.**

IN THE SUPREME COURT

*The Allen County Republicans Now Have
Finally Landed—Alternative
Writ Granted by
Judge Burkett.*

The Republican war in Allen county has taken another turn. For the past month the advocates of Fat Marcus have had everything their way, but to-day things are different, and now the Forakerites will have an inning.

Yesterday attorney Cable, who was the chairman of the Foraker end of the double-header convention held in this city on Friday, August 13, at which two tickets were nominated, went to Findlay and applied to Judge Burkett, of the supreme court of Ohio, for a writ of mandamus compelling the issuance to George Franklin of a certificate of membership of the board of deputy superintendents—the position to which Samuel Verner, a Hannibal, and Franklin, a Forakerite, both aspire.

Judge Burkett allowed an alternative writ, and Messrs. D. J. Cable and John Roby have gone to Columbus to file the case.

This information will be unwelcome to the disciples of Fat Marcus, who have become considerably swelled up over the recent victories they have scored in being recognized by the state committee as the only legitimate offspring of the Republican party of Allen county.

ALL HOPE ABANDONED.

**The Physicians Believe H. J. Lawlor
to be Dying.**

Mr. H. J. Lawlor last night revived somewhat, but this morning his condition again became worse. This forenoon he had a severe hemorrhage and afterwards continued to grow weaker. The physicians attending him believe his condition to be such that he will not be able to live until morning.

FALLING OFF.

**Operations in the Hume Field Are
on the Decrease.**

The failure of developments at the southwest of the Hume pool and the poor wells that have been drilled in on the southern border of that field have caused operations in that territory to drop a few notches. There is still plenty of good territory to be drilled but the field is not spreading with such rapidity as heretofore.

The Aiken-Bedway Oil Company's No. 2 on the Jordan farm was drilled in yesterday.

Both Argo & Co.'s No. 1 on the 42-acre Jordan lease will reach the sand to-night.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Trades and Labor Council meets to-night.

Supt. C. C. Miller is this week holding the special institute for the city teachers.

Mrs. H. P. Hopping, of 727 south Main street, is again confined to her bed from sickness.

Max Michael, who is visiting his parents in Germany, will sail for home the 23rd inst.

The Lady Maccabees of Lima Hive No. 42 will have regular meeting to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

Rev. R. McCaslin, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Sidney for the past twenty-one years, tendered his resignation to that congregation last Sunday.

Those who are interested in the tariff question should attend the meeting of the Philosophical Society in the circuit court room in the court house this evening.

The entries in the special department of the fair next week will close to-morrow. The entries in all the races will all be large and some good races can be expected this year.

Mr. Gettins and son, who have charge of the brick work on the new pastoral residence for St. Rose church, arrived in the city yesterday from Clyde, O., and will begin work at once.

Secretary Bowersock, of the agricultural society, went to Sidney this morning. During his absence his office in the basement of the court house will be kept open where entries will be made for the county fair.

Geo. Beer, of the city fire department, spent Sunday here merrily, who have been the past week of Mr. and Mrs. King, of 111 east Wayne. They returned home last

a Flynn was arrested last night, red with throwing a piece of flag at Mrs. O'Connell, of Atlantic cause. He was arraigned before Justice Mowen, charged with assault.

He pleaded not guilty and the case will be tried later.

Born—this morning, to Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Harry, of 611 north Jefferson street—a girl.

The funeral services of Robert, the one year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Hill, were held from the residence, corner of Spring and Woodlawn avenue, at 3:30 o'clock to day and the remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

Samuel McDonald's team became frightened near the C. H. & L. and P. Ft. W. & C. crossing, yesterday afternoon, and created no little excitement. The horses ran away from the target and Deitrick's restaurant, where they were caught by policeman Conway.

There was a double funeral service at St. Rose church this morning at 8:30 o'clock over the remains of Timothy Kirby and Mrs. Mary Leyshay. High mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. A. E. Manning, who also delivered the sermon pertaining to both subjects. The attendance of the friends and relatives of both was large. Both bodies were buried at Gethsemani.

The ice bound gold fields of Klondyke are not only the miners' paradise, but the publishers of the newspapers come in for a share of the nuggets.

The morning Times of Dawson City, Alaska, in its prospectus says: "The Times will be furnished to subscribers with single copy for 67.50. Liberal deductions will be made to clubs. Payments will be made in nickels, nuggets or stamps. The subscribers are advised to read their paper quickly or they will not believe all there is in it."

Local ads are charged at the rate of 67 per line, and the editor announces that he will not be disturbed while in a game of poker to receive ads or subscriptions for the Times.

LADY MACCABEES

**Of Allen Hive Gave a Successful
Social Last Night.**

Last night the members of Allen Hive, Ladies of the Maccabees, gave a very pleasant and successful social in the Wheeler hall on west Market street. A large attendance was enjoyed by the projectors of the affair, and an excellent supper and a programme of social amusements were enjoyed by the patrons. An eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Miss French, of Allen Hive, and was followed by music, supper and an informal dance.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

**Gus Kalb Takes Charge of the
Columbia Shoe Store.**

This afternoon Gus Kalb, as assignee, took possession of the Columbia Shoe Company's store on Main street. Some commercial paper fell due and as means were not at hand to meet it the assignment was made. There are no preferences, and it is claimed by Mr. Jacobson that the embarrassment will be temporary.

JAMES J. CORBETT

**Will Probably Appear in Lima in
the Role of a Ball Player.**

Captain Murray has written to James J. Corbett, the ex-champion pugilist, who is at Toledo at present, making him an offer to play one game at first base for the Lima club. Corbett's appearance on the local grounds would draw an immense crowd. Murray's offer was a good one and will no doubt be accepted.

A THOROUGH SUCCESS.

**The First Annual Field Day of the
Knights of St. John.**

The first annual field day of the Knights of St. John, held at Minister, yesterday, was a thorough success in every feature and the Knights in attendance from this city report royal entertainment.

The local Knights returned home at 10:30 o'clock last night.

New Enterprise.

I have opened a permanent shop for repairing and grinding scissores, razors and knives, and will do work prompt and satisfactory.

K. BRUNNER,
409 N. Main St., Lima, O.
th sat tu

Barbers' Meeting.

Barbers' Union No. 65 will meet at Mack Dixon's barbershop Wednesday night, Sept. 8. Be on hand. Business of importance.

S. J. LOHER, Pres.
H. C. LUTZ, Secy.

The Palmetto Co.
have opened parlors for facial and hair massage, at 131 west Spring street. Ladies are invited to call and investigate.

0-21
Concert tickets at Melville's.

I. H. Ellis.

Master of the State Grange, will lecture at the Allen county fair the last day, September 17th. Everybody should hear him.

**Concert programme is most
brilliant.**

THEY'RE UNEASY.

**Bellefontaine People Fear They
Will Lose the**

COLUMBUS NORTHWESTERN.

**Surveyors Are at Work on a Line That
Does Not Touch That City—A Mile
in Thirty-Seven Seconds
on the Wabash.**

The people of Bellefontaine are excited over the report that surveyors of the proposed Columbus Northwestern railroad have received instructions to survey a direct line from Lakeview, Logan county, to Millford Center, Union county, via West Liberty, a shorter route, and one which would be considerably cheaper than through Bellefontaine. A big meeting in the interests of the road is to be held in the court house there this evening.

BRICE LINES WORRY THEM.

There will be a joint meeting of the Ohio and Michigan coal lines at Toledo to-morrow in the Boddy House. The old arbitrary question will be up for discussion. The 45-cent arbitrary rate between Toledo and Detroit is now in danger of being abolished. Since the Detroit & Lima Northern and Detroit, Toledo & Milwaukee coal lines have been established, the Michigan lines have been forced into a position where they will be compelled to give the Ohio lines some relief in the competition with the Brice lines.—*Toledo Blade*.

WABASH BREAKS A RECORD.

Saturday a new fast train record was established on the Ft. Wayne & Toledo division of the Wabash railroad. A distance of four miles was covered in three minutes and ten seconds, which would not be so remarkable were it not for the fact that the fourth mile was run in 37 seconds. The engine which attained this wonderful velocity is No. 470, which pulled the Wabash accommodation train down from Toledo on Saturday morning, and the scene was that portion of the tracks lying between Ashwood and Emerald, two little towns in Ohio near the state line. The run was made as follows: First mile, 58 seconds; second mile, 50 seconds; third mile, 45 seconds; fourth mile, 37 seconds.

Engine 470 was built in the Wabash shops at Ft. Wayne, and engineer John Carroll, of that city, was at the throttle when the phenomenal run was made.

AFTER NINE YEARS.

Several days ago while Supt. C. C. Reynolds was sitting in his office at Huntington, Ind., a stranger entered and nearly took the official's breath when he quietly announced that he had called to pay for a chain he had stolen from a car on the Erie road near Huntington, nine years ago.

A car, on which a draw bar had been broken, had been chained up and set off on a side track, and the man, who was a teamster and needed a chain, took possession of it. His conscience troubled him so much during the nine years that he finally determined to make a confession and settle for the chain. Supt. Reynolds refused to accept any money for the chain, but informed the man that his confession was sufficient. The fellow went away happy.

NOTES.

The P. Ft. W. & C. did a big excursion business yesterday.

The Erie is laying new rails between Kenton and Marion.

Agent Bauchens returned yesterday from a business trip to Chicago.

Roadmaster Craig, of the P. Ft. W. & C. road, was in the city this morning.

Engineer Barney Montague, of the L. E. & W., is running engine 27 on passenger.

Brakeman Long, of the L. E. & W., is laying off, and brakeman Doty is working in his place.

Brakeman South, of the L. E. & W., is laying off, and brakeman Johnson is working in his stead.

Brakeman George Gray, of the L. E. & W., is laying off, and extra brakeman Hartnagle is on duty in his place.

Brakeman Claude Kavanaugh, of the L. E. & W., who had his foot injured recently, has reported for duty again.

Judge Sheets, of Ottawa, to day called the damage case of Jacob Butler, administrator, against the L. E. & W. R. R.

Conductor Tom Davis' crew, brakemen Whalen and Durbin, of the L. E. & W., are laying off, and brakeman Garea and Frits are on car 100 with Davis.

Conductor John A. Phipps, who was injured at Lima some time ago, is slowly recovering, and is now able to talk a little. Visitors are still barred from his room at the hospital.—*Ft. Wayne Sentinel*.

Extra passenger conductor E. H. Mattice and engineer Quilan, of the L. E. & W., who had charge of the Knights of St. John special train to Minister yesterday, brought the train back at 10:30 o'clock last night.

Mr. Quilan is running passenger engine No. 10 and went west on passenger train 3 at 2:50 o'clock this morning.

OUR HOUSE NEWS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The county commissioners, this week, are holding their regular four days session.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Fehy heirs to Michael O'Neill, in lot 23 in Nichol's addition to Lima, 81.

Michael O'Neill to John H. Mitchell, part of lot 973 in Nichol's addition to Lima; \$300.

Maggie O'Neill to John H. Mitchell, part of lot 972 in Nichol's addition to Lima; \$300.

Alexandra Owen to Ora B. Morris et al., lot 2007 in Hawthorn's addition to Lima, and lot 1886 in Irving Place's addition to Lima; love and affection.

Rachael and Alexandra Owen to Lewis Owen, lot 2007 in Hawthorn's addition, and lot 1886 in Irving Place's addition to Lima; \$1.

PROBATE OFFICE.

Sarah Norman, administratrix of Joseph Norman, deceased, has filed her inventory of the estate of the deceased.

Samuel W. Steiner has filed his inventory of the estate of David P. Lugibill, deceased.

TRROUBLE AT BLUFFTON.

John Lugibill, of Bluffton, last night filed a petition in the common please court asking the court for an injunction restraining the city from paying for the improvement of a certain new street. It is alleged by the petitioner that the improvement was made for the benefit of a certain few, and not for the public; that it was not ordered done by the council, but by the street committee of the council, and that the contract to improve and grade the street was not advertised and legally awarded.

A temporary injunction was granted. Mr. Lugibill came over late last evening and had county clerk Shappell file the suit about midnight. A temporary restraining order was granted by the court.

HYGIENIC DEPARTMENT

At the Y. M. C. A. to Make This the
Banner Year of its History.

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